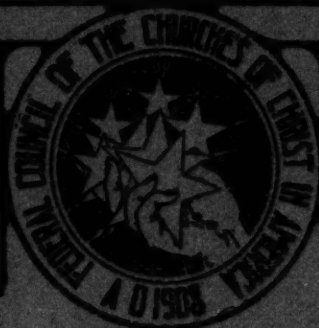


BI-MONTHLY ISSUE FOR FEBRUARY-MARCH

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# FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

Vol. 4 No. 2



March, 1921

**Annual Meeting of the Executive  
Committee**

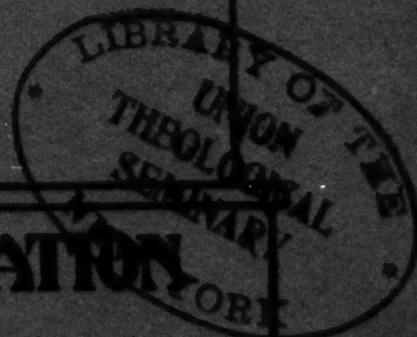
**The Federal Council's Appeal  
for Famine Relief**

**New Plans for the Commission on  
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**The Boston Resolutions on National  
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**Conference on the Church and  
Industrial Research**

**A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION  
AND INTER-CHURCH ACTIVITIES**



MAR 12 1921



## The Federal Council Budget

**T**HE Federal Council at the Quadrennial meeting in Boston approved an annual budget of \$300,000 for the work of the Council, and voted to request the constituent denominations to provide this amount by equitable denominational apportionments.

Was such a budget as this warranted? Within the past week the central benevolence agency of one of our largest denominations has been considering its budget for the coming year. This agency carried on no missionary work. That was done by the Boards of the Church. It did not supplant the work of these Boards in behalf of their own budgets. It simply co-ordinated and promoted their common interests in the service of the Church. It was proposed to reduce its expenditures to \$300,000 and this reduction was opposed on the ground that every dollar of a budget of \$400,000 was necessary. If one denomination needed to spend \$300,000 or \$400,000 on its central benevolence committee, is it unreasonable to consider \$300,000 a moderate sum to spend on the co-operative work through the Federal Council of the thirty-one denominations which constitute it?

What is the budget needed for? The following is an analysis in round figures of its various items:

### BUDGET FOR 1921

Central Administration, including Religious Publicity, Service, Chicago Office and Financial Administration.....	\$150,000
Washington Office and General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.....	20,000
Commission on Evangelism and Life Service	30,000
Commission on Social Service.....	30,000
Commission on Councils of Churches.....	26,000
Commission on Christian Education.....	10,000
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.....	10,000
Commission on Relations with the Orient..	10,000
Special Committees and New Work.....	14,000
Total.....	\$300,000

Is not the amount needed already secured by the action taken at Boston? Not so. That was a request to the various

denominations, approved by their representatives at the Council meeting. But these representatives had no power to bind their denominations and many of these denominations will have no meeting this year which can act on the matter. Others will be delayed in taking favorable action. Several bodies will take early action. The Council must continue meanwhile to depend on personal contributions from congregations and individuals until the budget is fully provided by the denominations themselves.

Will the denominations provide the budget ultimately? It is confidently hoped that they will. But they will do so only if those who believe in this co-operative work use their utmost influence to accomplish this result.

This will be a hard and difficult year for all Christian work and not least for the work of the Federal Council. All who believe in the cause which it represents, and who want to see the churches together meeting their problems, doing their work and facing unflinchingly their duty to bring Christ and His will to bear upon the whole of human life, will have to strive together and make sacrifices that the work which has been begun may go on.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

### Growth of the Bible Society

The largest budget in over a hundred years has been voted this year for the American Bible Society. It amounts to \$1,222,367, and is called for by the very great demand for Bibles and Bible distribution in all parts of the world. Even Turks are calling for Bibles. The war has created a famine of Bibles in certain parts of the world, especially in Austria and Central Europe. The adoption of the new phonetic script in China will provide millions of new readers in the next few years. Children can learn the new script in three or four hours, and illiterate men and women in as many weeks.

The American Bible Society is 105 years old and has issued 140 million copies of the Scriptures in 150 languages and dialects.



# FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

*A Journal of Religious Co-operation and Inter-Church Activities*

Issued bi-monthly by the  
Religious Publicity Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America  
Room 612, 105 East 22nd Street, New York

Subscription Price, 50 Cents a Year

JASPER T. MOSES, Editor

VOL. 4

MARCH, 1921

No. 2

## Executive Committee Elects Officers for Next Four Years

**T**HE Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America held its annual meeting January 21st at the National Headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York City. Representatives of the thirty denominations composing the Federal Council were present from all parts of the country.

The Committee spent the whole day together, dealing with three important questions: (1) a careful report of a special committee on the organization and plans of the Council providing for closer relations to the work of the Council on the part of the four hundred representatives of the Churches who compose it, and for a simpler and more effective scheme of work; (2) provision for the strengthening of the personnel of the secretarial staff by the addition of one of the strongest and most trusted Church leaders in America, when the right man can be found who will be in a position to assume the responsibility; and (3) a full discussion of the right functions and limitations of the Council, and the necessity for shaping its work so as to deal in a more helpful way with the great problems of evangelism and life service and of Christian education, and of the relations of Christianity to the crucial issues of human life.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, President of the Federal Council, called the meeting to order, and the Committee chose as its Chairman for the coming four years Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, of Nashville, Tenn. Rev. F. W. Burnham of St. Louis, Bishop G. M. Mathews of Dayton, Ohio, and the Rev. Rufus W. Miller of Philadelphia were elected Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

President Speer announced the appointment of the following commission chairmen: Of the Washington Committee and the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, Bishop

William F. McDowell; Commission on Evangelism, Rev. J. Ross Stevenson; Commission on Temperance, Hon. Carl E. Milliken; Commission on Local Church Councils, Mr. Fred B. Smith; Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, Bishop James Cannon, Jr.; Commission on Relations with the Orient, Rev. William I. Haven; Commission on Christian Education, Prof. William Adams Brown; Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, Mr. William Sloane Coffin.

The President was not prepared yet to name the Chairmen of the Commission on Social Service and of the Commission on Negro Churches and Inter-Race Relations, and of some of the important Committees, desiring further time to ensure the securing of the men who would be most satisfactory to the Churches, and most competent to deal with these important tasks.

The Executive Committee, in addition to re-electing the General Secretaries, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, authorized the election of an additional secretary to share the heavy responsibilities of the General Executive Department.

The following Departmental Secretaries were re-elected: Rev. Roy B. Guild, of the Commission on Councils of Churches; Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Commission on Evangelism and Life Service; Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Commission on the Church and Social Service; Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Commission on Relations with the Orient; Rev. E. O. Watson, for the Washington Office; Rev. Herbert L. Willett, representative of the Chicago Office. It was also decided to establish in the near future a special regional committee to co-operate with Dr. Willett in developing the interests of the Western area centering in Chicago.



In addition to the regular denominational representatives on the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, which meets monthly and bears the responsibility for the Council's policies in the interval between the annual meetings of the Executive Committee, fifteen members at large were chosen as follows: Rev. Howard B. Grose, Alfred R. Kimball, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Rev. George U. Wenner, Dr. John R. Mott, James M. Speers, Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, Dean Howard C. Robbins, Dr. James R. Joy, Rev. William I. Chamberlain, Rev. E. D. Eaton, Rev. C. L. White, and Prof. John R. Hawkins of Washington.

It was agreed that this Committee should be so constituted as to be actually representative of and amenable to the constituent denominations, and at the same time capable of correlating in a comprehensive way the activities of the various interdenominational agencies which need such a common sympathetic clearing house and meeting ground.

A closer correlation of the work of the Commissions of the Council was decided upon, grouping these under seven heads, and discontinuing the Committees on Home Missions and Foreign Missions, as these interests were con-

sidered to be sufficiently covered by the interdenominational agencies already provided for that purpose, and as it is the hope of the Council to avoid all duplicating or unnecessary work. The Committee also took action approving the annual budget of \$300,000.00 and suggesting an apportionment of this amount among the constituent denominations.

In the closing discussions upon the Council's work for the year, Dr. Cecil, of Richmond, urged the need of co-operative emphasis on the fundamental need of the nation for religion. Dr. Shailer Mathews, of Chicago, stressed the need of the Church's loyalty to her central business in the field of social service and at the same time her need of courage and concreteness. Dr. Stevenson, of Princeton, set forth the call for united emphasis on evangelism, and Dr. Brown, of New York, the call for united thinking on the problem of bringing the Gospel as the one hope of the world to bear upon the issues and forces of our own day. Dr. Hough, of Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Steele, of Nashville, Bishop Clement, of the Colored Churches (A. M. E. Z.), Dr. Herman, of Lancaster, Mr. Niebuhr, of Detroit, and others shared in one of the most notable discussions ever heard in the Executive Committee of the Council.

## Serbian Church Leader Received by Federal Council

At the meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council on February 11th, Bishop Nicholai Velimirovic, of Serbia, was received, being introduced to the Committee by Bishop James Cannon, Jr. President Speer welcomed the Bishop speaking of the great change on the part of the American public in their growing sympathy and understanding of Serbia during the last decade.

Bishop Nicholai made it clear that his Mission to America was a spiritual embassy to proclaim the necessity of a spiritual re-birth in the face of the decay of western civilization due to the tragic results of world war.

"Help must reach Europe from America," he said, "because it is only to the voice of America that the bewildered and confused peoples of Europe will listen. Back of every other voice lurks the suspicion of grasping self interest. America will be heard and will be believed because she can have no ends of her own to serve, also because of her broad charity,

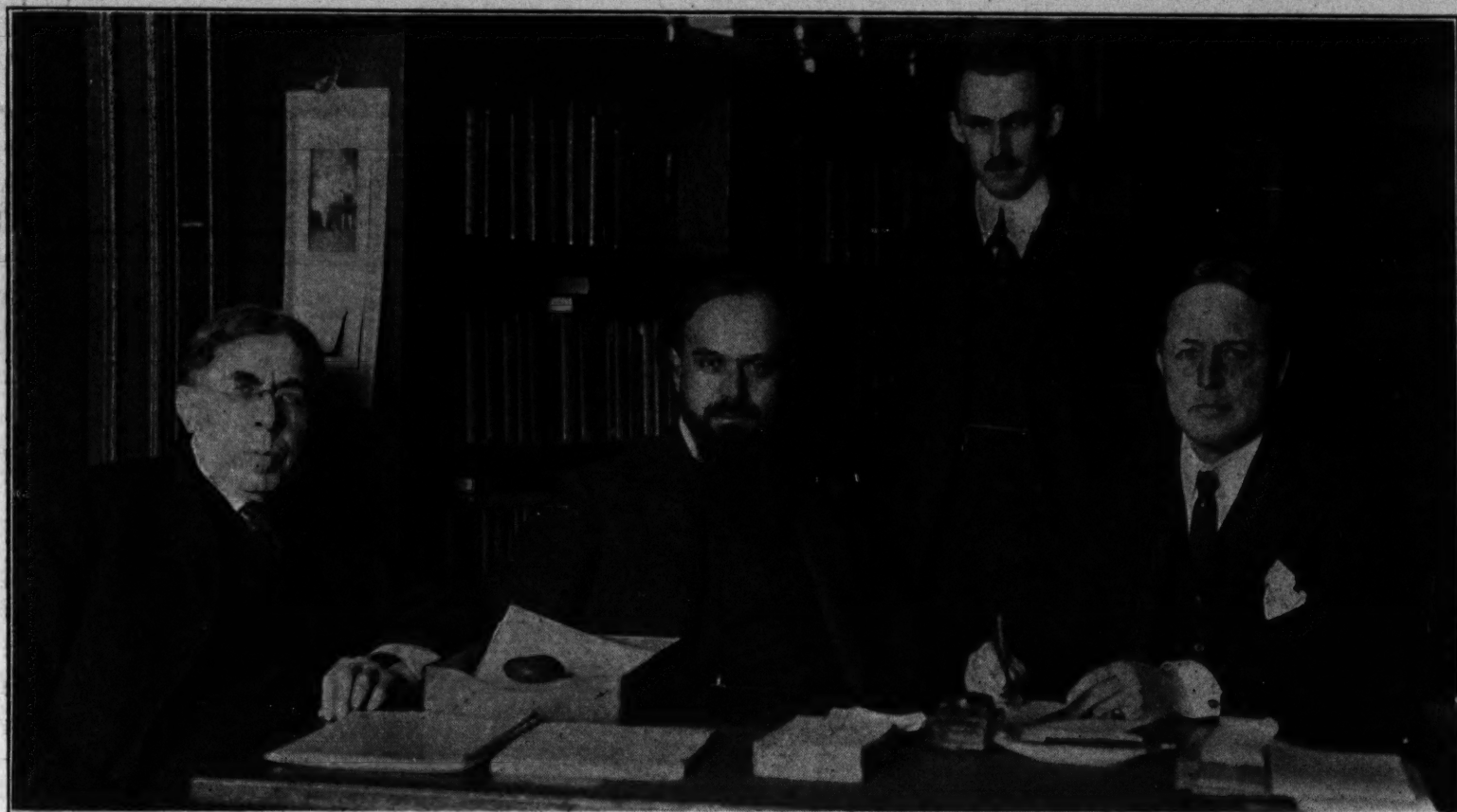
surpassing anything in human history, which gives her the right to speak with authority.

"You in America," said the Bishop, "see Europe from the outside only, and the urgent danger in which her entire civilization stands of moral and spiritual decadence too easily escapes your notice. The only remedy and the only safety for Christian civilization lies in the unity of Christ's family.

"The Church means for Europe her soul. If her religion perishes, Europe perishes," said the Bishop. "Russia is for us a warning and a lesson. It is a flaming sword of menace to all Christendom. The hand of God is writing on the open page of history and the message it writes for Christian men who will read and who will interpret aright is 'Unite or perish.'"

"Christ said," the Bishop concluded, "'Without Me, ye can do nothing.' Without Christ the world stands helpless. May not all who believe in Him, forgetful of their differences in this hour of need, turn in unity to Him?"





Bishop Nicholai of Serbia in Conference with Secretaries of the Federal Council, and Chairman William Jay Schieffelin of the Serbian Child Welfare Association, Relative to the Spiritual and the Humanitarian Situation in Southeastern Europe.

## Conference on the Church and Industrial Research

A CONFERENCE was held at 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, on January 15, 1921 to consider the part the Church should take in the field of industrial research. The conference was called by the Research Committee of the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches, and a number of other persons interested in the problems to be discussed. The group present included engineers, industrial experts, economists, and employers, as well as ministers and social workers.

Mr. Shelby M. Harrison, Chairman of the Research Committee, opened the conference, and Professor William Adams Brown was chosen permanent Chairman. In his opening address he offered a definition of the function of the Church in the field of industrial research: the Church, charged with the spiritual and moral welfare of human beings, finds that industrial conditions very largely affect their life, and that no other organization is studying from the Church's point of view the things which it needs to know in perfecting its ministry.

Mrs. James S. Cushman, of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, presented the needs felt by women in the churches for the results of careful research. She read a number of questions which women

have been asking, such as: "What is Christian citizenship?" "Are there immutable economic laws? If so, what are they?" "Should there be an eight-hour day for domestic service?" "Should a plumber never have a piano?"

Stating some of the demands which a Christian layman, in the midst of the world's business, would like to make of the Church, Mr. Harold A. Hatch said that the Church should be making definite pronouncements on the problem of unemployment, international disarmament, the tariff, the institution of private property, and the regulation of immigration.

The Reverend John M. Moore, of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, showed the ministers' need for accurate, reliable information. The minister cannot look up the facts of all phases of industry for himself; yet for his own sake and the sake of his congregation, he must be intelligent on all vital points.

Dr. William M. Leiserson, of the Labor Adjustment Board of the Rochester Clothing Industry, emphasized the fact that the religious interpretation of facts is necessarily different from the scientific. The two outstanding points of his address were: (1) The necessity of an interpretation of industrial facts from the Christian point of view. (2) The advisability of giving chief attention to secondary research,



i. e., collecting the output of the various research agencies now at work.

However, Dr. Leiserson flung out a challenge, stating that he did not believe the Churches would carry out a plan of thorough-going industrial research. In this connection he cited the attack of Mr. Bigelow on the Interchurch Steel Strike Report and the abandonment of the publication of the Industrial Notebook by the Y. W. C. A.

Mr. Robert W. Bruere, of the Bureau of Industrial Research, pointed out that, in addition to secondary research, first-hand contact with actual conditions, and first-hand investigation was necessary in order to interpret the facts gathered either in secondary or primary research.

The Reverend Henry S. Huntington, Associate Editor of "Christian Work," had sent out a questionnaire to a few subscribers in and near New York, asking whether they would like to have facts on industry presented in the paper. Twenty-nine replies were received, and of these, twenty-seven expressed a hearty affirmative. In this connection, Reverend William Austin Smith, Editor of "The Churchman," said that he has been calling on the Research Department for some time and has found it a source of needed information.

Mr. William L. Chenery, Associate Editor of the "Survey," pointed out that the daily papers are large business enterprises, and have a community of interest with big business. The big interests are very ready to make known their position on industrial questions, and make themselves heard in no uncertain terms whenever the papers carry anything not to their liking. Protests against misrepresentation coming from church groups would make a decided impression on the editors of daily papers, Mr. Chenery believes.

During the discussion from the floor, Mr. N. I. Stone, Labor Manager of the Hickey-Freeman Co., who had come from Rochester to attend the conference, expressed his warm approval of the plan and interest in its possibilities. Reverend Norman Thomas stated that he felt it essential for the local churches in a community where an acute industrial crisis existed to inform itself concerning the issues and the

facts. Dr. Daniel A. Poling stated that the entire enterprise of industrial research by the Churches depended upon the carrying out of such an enlarged program of work as had been proposed during the conference. Mr. Polakov urged the importance of very strict standards and scientific methods in carrying out a research program. Among those who expressed interest and confidence in the enterprise were Professor Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, and Professor George W. Richards, of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the U. S., Lancaster, Pa.

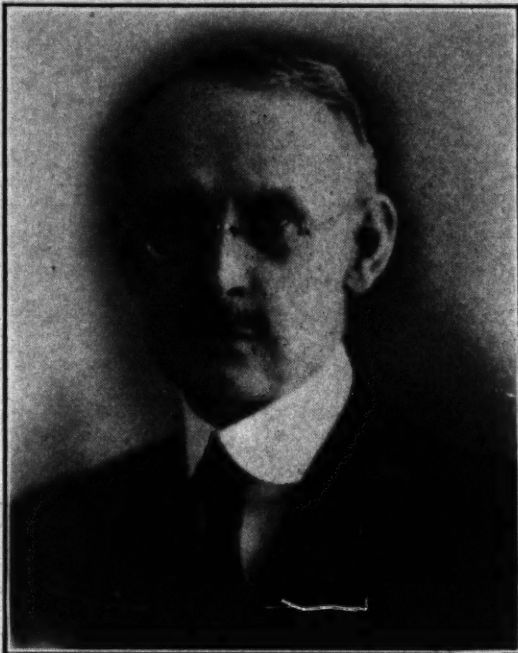
After discussion of all the problems involved, the following resolution was passed as offering the best way to widen the scope of the work already undertaken by the Research Department of the Commission on the Church and Social Service:

**RESOLVED,** That a Continuation Committee from this body be appointed to co-operate with the Research Department of the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in such matters as the preparation of the program for the Department, the consideration of suitable media of publicity by which

the Department may serve the interests of the churches, interdenominational bodies and all interested Christian people, preparation of budget to meet the needs of the program, and the securing of an adequate clientele for the moral and financial support of the Department and for the utilization of its findings.

That this Committee consist of the following persons: Dr. Wm. Adams Brown, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mr. Fred J. Miller (American Society of Mechanical Engineers), and Prof. J. W. Nixon.

It was decided that the committee so created should have liberty to appoint additional members or to change the personnel of the committee itself as it should see fit. It was particularly suggested that the organized labor movement should be represented.



BISHOP JAMES CANNON, JR.  
Chairman of the Commission on Relations  
with Religious Bodies in Europe.



## Commission on Evangelism to Include "Life Service"

A MOST important meeting of the denominational Secretaries of Evangelism was held at the call of the Commission on Evangelism of the Federal Council, on January 22nd. Encouraging reports were presented by the Secretaries of the leading denominations.

Dr. Dean, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, reported that the District Superintendents throughout the Church had organized their districts for aggressive evangelism. They were all pledged to hold special revival services, and to aim at a ten per cent increase in membership.

Dr. Goddard, reporting for the Methodist Church South, stated that the work of last year brought into their church 273,000 members, and that they would continue the same plan even more extensively the coming year. They have a force of thirty-six evangelists steadily employed.

Dr. Stilwell, for the Baptists, reported that it was their purpose to put a director of evangelism in each state, and that already twenty-three states have directors for this work.

Dr. Fagley, for the Congregationalists, reported most encouraging progress, and a great demand for literature on prayer and Bible reading and parish evangelism.

Dr. Helfenstein, for the Christian Church, reported that fifty per cent of their churches were holding evangelistic services during the Lenten season, and that seventy-five per cent of the accessions to their church were the direct results of special evangelistic services. He said that sixty per cent of the pastors of their denomination came into the church and ministry through evangelistic services.

The other denominations gave reports which were full of encouragement. It is evident that the present year will witness the largest ingathering which the Christian Church in America has ever known.

Dr. Guild, representing the local City Federations, expressed the appreciation of those Federations for the conferences which were conducted by the Commission on Evangelism with the Secretaries of the different denominations in various cities during the Fall.

Plans were presented to the Secretaries looking to the enlisting of the ex-service men of the country in the work of the Church.

The Secretaries voted that they would spend the last two weeks in September and the last two weeks in next January in visitation of various cities in the interests of federated evangelism.

As to the future membership of the Commission, it was voted that one member for each denomination in the Federal Council and one additional member for every 500,000 members, or fraction thereof, in each communion should be selected by the leaders of the Church, and ten members at large be appointed by the Council, in addition to the secretaries of denominational Commissions on Evangelism.

The new name of the Commission is to be The Commission on Evangelism and Life Service.

Dr. Goodell, the Executive Secretary, has engagements for all his time until after Easter in visiting different cities and conventions.

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### M. Dubarry in America

A welcome visitor at the offices of the Federal Council the last week in January was Rev. Robert Dubarry, Corresponding Secretary of the French-Speaking Baptist Union, which included the Baptist Churches in France, Belgium and Western Switzerland. M. Dubarry is of Huguenot descent, and is pastor of the Baptist Church at Nimes, France. He has spent more than two months in America, not only in conference with the Mission Board and workers of his denomination, but in visiting various parts of the country.

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### European Relief Council

The churches of the nation, in response to the appeal signed by the Federal Council's friendly visitors to European countries, have responded with remarkable generosity, both in the matter of church collections and in lending a general inspiration and moral influence to the campaign.

At the present moment, it looks as though the objective, which was \$30,000,000, in round numbers, would be very nearly paid in or pledged by March 1st.



## Message to British Churches from the Quadrennial Meeting

### *To Our Sister Churches in Great Britain:*

The representatives of thirty Protestant denominations, assembled at Boston, December 1 to 6, in the Fourth Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, extend to you their warmest greetings. Deeply conscious of the heavy burdens that you have had to bear during the last few years,—so much more overwhelming than any we ourselves have had to face,—we desire first of all to express our heartfelt sympathy, and to pledge to you our friendly co-operation in our common tasks. Bound to you by loyalty to one Lord, we rejoice in the ties that unite us in one Church of Christ, and look forward to an increasing fellowship.

The world is very weary, discouraged, and confused. Yet everywhere the great body of men are striving after a greater unity than has yet been attained, and longing for the day when mutual service and good-will shall be the rule of life. In such a time, how great is the summons to the Christian Church, to which has been committed the Gospel that is the one hope of the world. We shall pray for you, and will you not pray for us that we and our nation may not fail in our duty?

Let us together re-dedicate ourselves to our common Lord, and join in calling other men to His discipleship. Behind our many urgent tasks may we clearly discern the one supreme task of winning all men to personal allegiance to Jesus Christ and to whole-hearted membership in His Kingdom.

Let us together give ourselves to making the Gospel of Christ prevail, not only in our personal lives, but in every aspect of society. We realize how sadly we have failed here and how earnestly we must insist that His principles of righteousness, of service, and of love shall be

brought into control of all our industrial, economic, political and social life.

Let us together seek with greater devotion to bring to mankind a message of faith in the possibility of a better world. Knowing ourselves to be co-workers with the eternal purposes of God, we have unshakable grounds for hope which we must share with our fellow-men.

Let us together bend all our energies to the achieving of such a fellowship among the nations that they shall be bound to one another by that mutual appreciation and mutual service which alone can make possible permanent peace. Who else should be so dedicated to international justice and good-will as those who are followers of Him who has revealed to us the way of love as the will of God for the world?

Let us together proclaim with new power the ideal of human brotherhood, having one God who is the Father of us all, one Christ who is the Master of us all, one Spirit who inspires us all. Let us manifest among ourselves a unity in truth and justice and love transcending any barriers of nation, race or class, so that in our own corporate life as a Church we shall bear witness to the reality of the ideal that we proclaim.

These great opportunities we can adequately meet, and these high responsibilities we can worthily discharge only as we do so together. May God guide us into such a unity of spirit, purpose and consecration to His cause that His Kingdom may come and His will be done upon the earth.

Faithfully your brothers in Christ.

ROBERT E. SPEER,  
*President.*

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,  
*General Secretary.*

## Presentation of Chaplains' Medals

The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains has been sending out the medals to chaplains as rapidly as they could be secured from the manufacturers. It has been found, however, that sending the medals by mail is not the most satisfactory way of awarding them, and wherever possible the chaplains entitled to receive the medals are being called

together in groups for formal presentation. A splendid program for such presentation was had at Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., on January 6th, 1921, when Bishop William F. McDowell presented the medal to chaplains who were called together from an area of easy access to Washington. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary,



also presented the medal in connection with special services in the interest of Christian Cooperation recently held in St. Louis, the presentation being on February 4th, 1921. Another group meeting composed of chaplains within easy reach of Chicago received their medals at the hands of Bishop William F. McDowell on February 12th, 1921. Arrange-

ments have been made with Dr. S. Z. Batten to present the medals to all chaplains of the Northern Baptist Church at the meeting of the Baptist convention. Plans are also being made for the presentation of the medals at a conference of all the chaplains of the fourth corps area at Atlanta, Ga., March 23rd, 1921.

## Mr. Moses Leaves for Mission Work in Mexico

BY REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

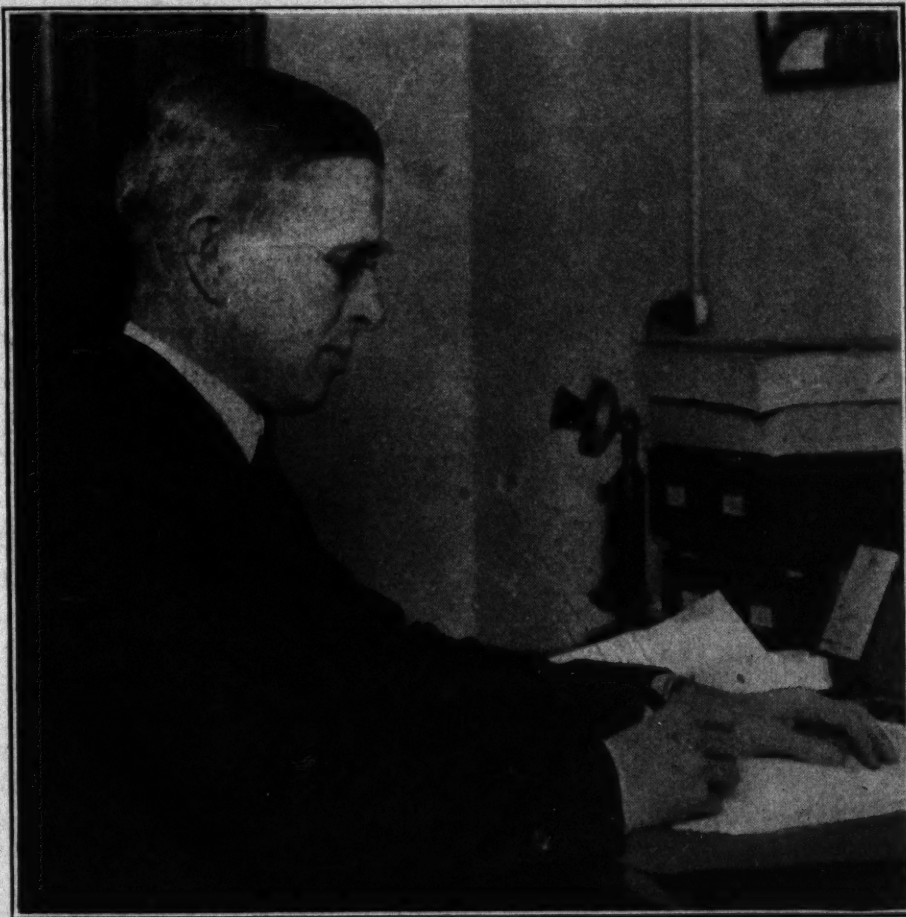
Rev. Jasper T. Moses, who has been Publicity Director of the Federal Council since November 1918, leaves February 25 to become Manager of the Union Evangelical Press at Mexico City. This recently established enterprise co-ordinates the publication work of nine of the Protestant Boards working in Mexico. It is a return to a former field of labor for Mr. Moses, as he was previously a missionary in that country. His address in Mexico City will be P. O. Box 115 bis.

At the February meeting of the Administrative Committee, when Mr. Moses' resignation was presented, it was voted "that the Committee record its gratitude for the helpful and faithful service of Mr. Moses to the Federal Council, and record its appreciation of the generous and devoted spirit in which his work has been carried on." Rev. Charles L. Thompson spoke of his high regard for Mr. Moses gained in association with him in the work of the Council's Committee on Mexico. Dr. James R. Joy, speaking in behalf of the Editorial Council of

the Religious Press, expressed his gratitude for the intelligent and helpful service of Mr. Moses to the editors.

Mr. Moses came to the service of the General War Time Commission at a most important moment, and has since that time rendered earnest

and faithful service in making the aims and work of the Federal Council known to the churches and the public. It was with his assistance that the Editorial Council of the Religious Press was organized. His success in caring for the publicity of the quadrennial meeting of the Council and of the annual meetings of its Executive Committee has been marked. Mr. Moses has served as editor of the BULLETIN for more than two years, and as edi-



REV. JASPER T. MOSES

tor of the *National Advocate* for one year.

He leaves his associates in the Secretarial Council with their hearty friendship, their deep appreciation of his fine spirit and helpful service, and with their prayerful sympathy in the opportunity which he will now have to labor at one of the most strategic points in the ever widening area of our Christian service.



## The Federal Council and Near East Relief

By MRS. E. C. TANEYHILL

At the Boston meeting, on December 6, 1920, the Federal Council said:

"We reaffirm the several actions of the Federal Council and its committees with reference to the Near East Relief and the urgency of the appeal in behalf of the thousands of orphans."

The most recent of the "several actions" of the Federal Council was the adoption by the Administrative Committee, meeting on September 24, 1920, of the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, among the peoples of Armenia and Syria a most desperate situation, brought about by the world war, continues to exist today; and

"WHEREAS, the Near East Relief was chartered by the United States Congress and organized for the purpose of raising and disbursing funds and supplies contributed by the American public to relieve the destitution of these suffering people, and especially to care for the hundreds of thousands of helpless orphan children; and

"WHEREAS, the Near East Relief is assisting in the preservation of the oldest Christian nation and the result of much Christian missionary effort from destruction at the hands of a nation which is the sworn enemy of the Christian teaching; and

"WHEREAS, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, recognizing the need of co-operation among the Christian Churches in any relief measures that may be under way, and having declared at the meeting of its Executive Committee at Baltimore in December, 1919: 'We know of no need in the world more compelling than that of the Armenian, Syrian, and other peoples in the Levant who have already received and must still receive the generous sympathy of the American people;' therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, assembled at New York City, September 24th, 1920, endorses the work of the Near East Relief, and recommends that the State and City Federations do all within their power to forward this noble work, especially encouraging support for it from those churches affiliated with the

Council, in connection with the Thank-offering Campaign of the Near East Relief during the period from Thanksgiving to Christmas of 1920."

When, last June, at the Ocean Grove conference of the State Directors of the Near East Relief, plans for the winter campaign were formulated, no one could foresee that in addition to its established maintenance expenditures there would be staggering emergency demands to meet.

That Greeks would be stranded by the tens of thousands in Batum, so starved and cold that they mobbed Near East Relief workers who went among them to distribute clothing—who could foresee?

That two hundred thousand Armenians also headed for Batum, should crowd the snowy roads in terrified flight before the advancing Turkish armies—

That the republic of Georgia, of which Batum is the capital, should in panic close its doors to another refugee horde, turning the Armenians back again to face the icy winds of the open country—

That 139,000 fugitives from the terror in Russia should pour into Constantinople in such wretched plight as to tax to its utmost every relief agency on the ground—

That in Cilicia real war with surprise attacks and siege, would still be dragging along, making necessary the flight of whole orphanages to places of safety and absorbing hospitals and surgeons in military service. "Thirty-five wounded were brought in last night," writes Shepard from Aintab. "We operated till eleven o'clock and then sat down to our turkey (Thanksgiving) dinner."

Who could have foreseen all this chaos way back there in the summer, when the Near East Relief was quietly making its plans for the continued support of its orphans; its girls rescued from Moslem harems; its refugees who are saved from pauperism by the industrial plants; its refugees who crowd the hospitals, sometimes four in a bed; its school children who share one book among seven; its "soup line" of a million or more, who live today because of that one daily ration.

"Armenia" of today's news dispatches may go Soviet—or anything else. The fate of a bit of disputed land in the Russian Caucasus is not



of vital concern to the approximately two million Armenians scattered throughout Asia Minor and the effect upon the Near East Relief of Soviet rule in Russian Armenia, is practically negligible.

The Armenia which the Near East Relief is commissioned by the government of the United States to save, is that oldest Christian nation which will, when the cloud of battle lifts, work

out its own salvation. Its future citizens and statesmen one may now see in the orphanages and industrial schools, supported by the gifts of the American people.

No greater Christian opportunity ever came to a nation. No more Christian responsibility was ever assumed by a nation. This is why the Federal Council is so solidly behind the Near East Relief.

## Situation as to Army and Navy Chaplains

BY REV. E. O. WATSON, Secretary,  
*General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.*

### THE ARMY

The Re-organization Act approved June 4th, 1920, provided for the commissioning of 240 Chaplains. Since the passage of this act, we have been earnestly seeking qualified men to fill the vacancies in this number and had within 50 of the total and a number of applications in process of development.

The present Congress, however, has decided to reduce the Army to 175,000 enlisted men, and there are indications of further reductions in the near future. The wording of the Chaplains' section of the Army Re-organization Act appears to permit the construction that the number of Chaplains is dependent upon the strength of the Army, "authorized" by Congress "from time to time" and not upon the original authorization of June 4th, 1920. If this construction prevails we now have 24 more Chaplains than an Army of 175,000 would call for under the law.

### THE NAVY

While there is in the present Congress a definite determination to reduce the personnel of the Navy as well as of the Army, even with the proposed reduction in the Navy, eighteen new Chaplains will be necessary to fill the number permitted by law. In view of this we desire to make special effort now to fill these vacancies. They are distributed as follows in order to fill the quota in each of the denominations:

Baptist South, 3; Congregational, 1; Disciple, 1; Lutheran, 3; Presbyterian South, 2; Methodist Episcopal, 2; Methodist Episcopal, South, 2; Roman Catholic, 4.

The Navy needs these eighteen Chaplains and needs them now. There is no finer field for service. Surely we can find in each of the denominations listed above suitable men, fully qualified, willing to enter this branch of service! Full particulars will be furnished any who may apply to the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council.

## Middle-West Christian Unity Conference

February 2 to 4, there was held in the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis a largely attended conference under the auspices of the association for the Promotion of Christian Unity, of which Rev. Peter Ainslie is President. The plans of each of the various organizations working toward the unity of Christians were presented by such church leaders as the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., Bishop of Bethlehem, who spoke on "The Lambeth Appeal for Christian Unity," the Very Rev. Samuel McComb, D. D., on "Causes of Disunion and the Path to Reconciliation," Mr. Robert H. Gardiner on "The World Conference on Faith

and Order," Mr. Henry W. Jessup on "The American Council on Organic Union of Evangelical Churches," the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., on "Christian Unity in Foreign Missionary Fields," the Rt. Rev. Nicholai Velimirovic, Bishop of Serbia, on "The Call of a United Church for Europe," the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, D. D., on "The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America," the Rev. Frederick Lynch, D. D., on "The Universal Conference of the Church of Christ on Life and Work." Among the other speakers were Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. George A. Campbell, D. D., of St. Louis.





THE CONFERENCE REGARDING THE WORK AT WASHINGTON

Left to right: Rev. A. B. Kendall, Rev. Lucius Clark, Rev. H. H. Ranck, Rev. Geo. A. Miller, Rev. Charles Wood, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Bishop William F. McDowell, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. E. O. Watson, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Mr. Norton M. Little, Rev. Paul Langhorne, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe.

## Washington Committee to Enlarge its Service

Dr. Robert E. Speer, President, and Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary, met at a dinner conference on February 11, with representatives of the Washington Committee and several invited guests. The general topic of discussion was, "How can the Washington Office be of greater service?" This question was discussed thoroughly, and as a result, the Office will enter upon an enlarged program of service with the constituent bodies, denominational headquarters, ministerial unions, synods, conferences, etc. There was also full discussion of a greater service through Congress, departments, bureaus, embassies, etc., as to how the Washington Office could become a clearing

house serving the Church in relation to all these and also serving these departments with information concerning the work of the Churches.

The Washington Office has decided to maintain a guest and office room at the service of representatives of all the constituent bodies, when from time to time they may be called to Washington and have church business to transact at the Capitol. The Washington Office places itself unreservedly at the disposal of all these constituent bodies, in looking after passports, getting information concerning work of the departments, legislation, and matters of general interest to the churches.

## An Appeal to All Christian People

**T**HERE are no words adequate to set forth fully the appeal of the starving people of North China. At least fifteen millions of our fellow men, according to the most reliable dispatches, are face to face with actual starvation, and more than forty millions are in the midst of famine conditions that cry for urgent help.

Pressing appeals to help the needy in Europe and Asia Minor are already before us and must be met, and now in addition there comes the superlative challenge of the China famine. For a century we have been sending our missionaries to that land to carry the most precious treasure that we possess. Shall we who have sent these messengers to the Chinese people now fail to give them that which will make possible the preservation of their very lives?

The China famine also presents a special appeal to the churches of America because there is no great organization to deal with the problem. A national committee has been appointed by the President of the United States, which is making a public appeal, but the emergency is such that there is no time to build up an elaborate agency adequate to handle the problem. On the foreign field the work of relief has already been organized, chiefly through the co-operation of our missionaries, so that all funds will be administered promptly and efficiently. For securing the indispensable support at home, reliance must be placed on the churches. Foreign mission boards and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America are joining in an appeal to the churches to meet the crying need.



Our giving must be prompt, generous and sustained. Ought not every church to make an offering unexampled in generosity to help meet this tragic situation? Ought not every disciple of Him who fed the hungry throngs have a share in this ministry of love in the name of Christ? Clearly this is a call from Him who has compassion on the multitudes, and says: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

It is suggested that offerings be sent directly to Vernon Monroe, Treasurer of the American Committee on China Famine Fund, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City. If preferred, however, contributions may be sent to any foreign missionary board, and by it will be transmitted promptly.

ROBERT E. SPEER,  
*President, Federal Council of the  
Churches of Christ in America.*

## Resolutions on National Prohibition Enforcement

*Passed by the Fourth Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council*

WITH reference to the resolutions of the Commission on Temperance and the subject of the enforcement of the prohibition laws, we recommend the following:

Prohibition of the liquor traffic should be judged, not by results where the law is flagrantly violated, but by results where the law has been efficiently enforced. In order that the will of the people in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment may be carried into effect, we urge that an appropriation of whatever amount may be necessary for the effective enforcement of national prohibition be made by Congress.

Inasmuch as the outlawed liquor traffic of this nation is endeavoring to establish itself in China and in other foreign countries to the detriment of the citizens of those countries and of our missionary effort, we urge Congress to enact a law prohibiting American citizens from engaging in the beverage liquor traffic in American consular districts in foreign countries.

We endorse also the measure to prohibit peyote, a drug used principally among the Indians as a substitute for liquor.

We recommend that the Federal Prohibition code be made applicable to the Philippine Islands and to all the territory to which the Eighteenth Amendment applies, and which is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

We appeal to the Federal Law Enforcement Department to use greater care in issuing the permits for the manufacture of alcoholic preparations of proprietary medicines which are required by law to be unfit for beverage use, but which are actually used for beverage purposes. We believe that such permits should be granted only to those who make such preparation unfit in fact, as well as in theory, for beverage use.

The increase from 800,000 to 4,000,000 gallons per month of withdrawals of liquor and alcohol for non-beverage use since the advent of prohibition demonstrates the necessity of a better administration of the permit system. More stringent regulations or laws should be enacted to prevent such liquor being withdrawn for non-beverage use and diverted to beverage purposes.

The present supply of distilled liquors in the United States is deposited in over 300 bonded warehouses, many of which have no adequate protection to prevent theft and the distribution of liquor for unlawful use. We hereby urge the passage of a measure to concentrate such liquors in a limited number of government or bonded warehouses, and we suggest suitable action be taken to prevent such liquors from being withdrawn for illegal uses.

The enforcement of national prohibition is not a political issue, but a plain patriotic duty. We appeal to the incoming administration to increase the efficiency of the Federal Law Enforcement Department by retaining only those officers and agents whose records have shown a high degree of efficiency in the service, and by replacing with a higher type of public servant those who are inefficient.

We enter a solemn protest against those officers, federal and state, who refuse to do their duty and enforce the law. We respectfully suggest that Congress enact a law to define misconduct in office by Federal officials and to make a violation of such law a forfeiture of office.

We rejoice in the spread of temperance principles throughout the world, and we hereby express our hearty sympathy with temperance workers in all lands, and our desire to co-



operate with them in every suitable way to banish from the entire world the traffic in intoxicating liquors and debasing narcotics.

We would emphasize the necessity of a continuance of the educational program which has been so effective in the destruction of the legalized liquor traffic.

The effects of the use of intoxicating liquor upon the individual and upon society, the beneficent results which follow efficient enforcement

of the prohibition law, and the evils which follow its violation should be clearly taught from the platform and by the printed page, by text book, poster and circular; and we hereby record our appreciation of the effort of those church and interchurch agencies which have carried on this work, and our conviction of the necessity for the continuance of their great work until the Eighteenth Amendment is effectively enforced throughout the United States.

## City Federations Lead in Practical Christianity

### DR. GOODELL SPEAKS IN CHICAGO

On Monday, January 31st, Dr. Charles L. Goodell addressed 400 ministers at a union meeting held under the auspices of the Chicago Federation. The message was timely and made a profound impression. The Chicago Federation is becoming more strongly entrenched than ever. It rejoices in having the Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston as President. Mr. Johnston is giving a great deal of time to the interests of the Federation. Mr. Walter R. Mee is the very efficient Executive Secretary.

### SOCIAL SERVICE STRESSED IN PITTSBURGH

The Annual Report of the Pittsburgh Council of Churches has just been issued. This Council has completed certain of the District Surveys initiated by the Interchurch World Movement. The work of the Commission on Evangelism was most prominent during the year. Thirty-seven conferences on Evangelistic Work were held in ten locations in the county, with representatives present from 200 churches. As in the past, the Social Service Work under the leadership of the Chairman, Mr. H. D. W. English, has been most efficient.

### FEDERATED EVANGELISM IN NEWARK

The Newark Federation of Churches has just completed one of the greatest city-wide Evangelistic Campaigns that has ever been held in that city. Gypsy Smith opened the Services in the First Regiment Armory on Sunday, January 9th, and continued them until Sunday, January 30th. The results of the meeting are most gratifying, and with great earnestness the churches are conserving the results of the meet-

ings. The collections were sufficient to cover all expenses, and a generous contribution was secured for Gypsy Smith.

The meetings were held under the auspices of a Committee of Fifty, who had been appointed by the Federation of Churches and the Ministers' Conference. The Gypsy frequently referred to the Federation in highest terms, and also stated that four of his campaigns this year were under the direction of Federations. He was in Louisville in October, Newark in January, and will go to Columbus, Ohio, in February and Indianapolis, Ind., in March. He praised very highly the support that was given by the Federation of Churches, and made the statement that for many years he had been accustomed to work under the auspices of the Federation of Churches in England.

### WORK FOR PRISONERS IN SACRAMENTO

The Juvenile Court Committee of the Sacramento Church Federation, which also works with prisoners confined to the jails, is about to ask for the opening of a branch of the City Library at the City jail, and a branch of the Sacramento County Library in the County jail. The committee ascertains that one of the greatest needs in the jails is reading matter. They believe that, even though the humanitarian impulse be disregarded, one of the best backfires against Bolshevism is providing prisoners with reading matter instead of allowing them to sit day after day brooding in their cells.

### DETROIT'S REMARKABLE EASTER INGATHERING

In Detroit, the Council of Churches has given special attention to its program of Evangelism. Almost every pastor has thrown himself earnestly into the movement. The returns show



that from January 1st to Easter Sunday, 1920, more than 15,000 persons were received into the Protestant Churches of Detroit. Through the co-operation of other organizations, the Mayor of Detroit issued a proclamation asking all places of business to be closed on Good Friday from twelve to three o'clock in recognition of the Church and the Christ. The council of churches immediately arranged for thirteen great services in the largest churches. Thousands of people gathered for these three hours in the appointed places, and hundreds were turned away. Twenty-seven such services are planned for this year.

#### PORTLAND CHURCH WORKERS STUDY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

In Portland, Oregon, the Federation conducted in the fall of 1919 two courses of six studies on Portland's Social Problems. This later was followed by a forum hour. During the winter, a second course was conducted of six studies on Portland's Industrial Problems. Through the autumn of 1920 conferences were arranged between representative citizens, employes of labor, and representatives of union labor, to discuss the problems of industrial relations in Oregon.

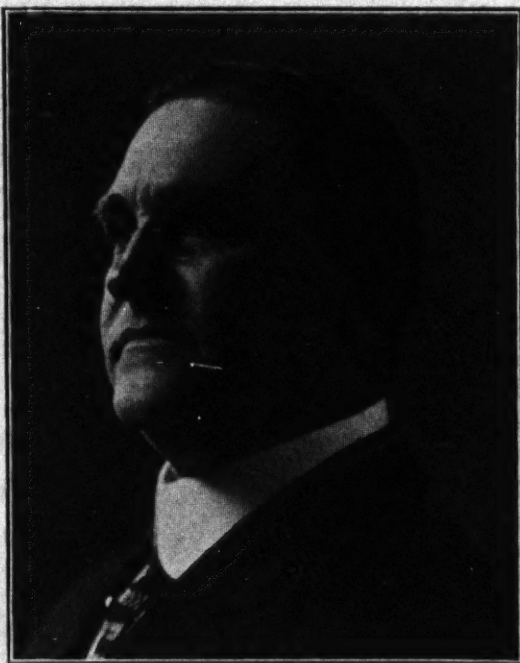
## President Crossfield to Become Federal Council Secretary

President R. H. Crossfield of Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., has been elected a Secretary of the Federal Council and will assume his new duties immediately at the conclusion of the academic year. Dr. Crossfield will have charge of the financial, publication and business interests of the Council, his eminent success as a church and college administrator especially qualifying him for such work.

Dr. Crossfield is a minister of the Disciples of Christ, and has been President of Transylvania College for thirteen years. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Council of Church Boards of Religious Education and of the Executive Committee of the Men and Millions Movement of his denomination. He is one of the Board of Managers of the Kentucky State Y. M. C. A. and of the State Sunday School Association. He held successful pastorates at Glasgow and at Owensboro, Ky., and has conducted many revival services among the larger city congregations of the Disciples.

The new Secretary is fifty-two years old and has two children, a daughter of sixteen and a son thirteen years old. He is the author of various books, among them being "The Christian Principle of Sociology and its Application to Present Day Problems." During his

administration of Transylvania and its affiliated institution, The College of the Bible, the endowments have been more than doubled, large debts have been liquidated and several new buildings erected.



REV. R. H. CROSSFIELD  
New Federal Council Secretary

#### The Union Church of the Canal Zone

The Federal Council's Committee on the Churches of the Canal Zone has been organized with Mr. E. E. Olcott as Chairman, and the Rev. Roy B. Guild as Secretary. The Committee has apportioned the amount needed to carry out the building program of the Church of the Canal Zone among the various denominations interested. Expressions have been received from the officers of the Church on the Zone indicating their satisfaction

that this chain of churches is now definitely connected with the organization which officially represents the Protestant Churches of the United States.

Rev. Harry Owen, who has been serving as field representative of the Canal Zone is now in California in the interests of the fund for the construction of needed buildings there. Dr. Owen, who is pastor of the congregation at Cristobal, has presented the claims of Panama in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh and other centers.



## Recent Developments in the Relations of America and Japan

By REV. SIDNEY L. GULICK, *Secretary, Commission on Relations with the Orient*

WHILE newspaper discussions and startling headlines in both Japan and America indicate serious tension, the diplomats insist that nothing is involved that cannot be amicably and honorably settled by conference and mutual consideration.

It can hardly be doubted, however, that a serious state of mind is being developed in both lands. Events, more or less disturbing, are of frequent occurrence. The most recent was the lamentable shooting of Lieutenant Langdon by a Japanese sentry in Vladivostok. The highest Japanese army officials and Cabinet ministers have, however, made prompt and satisfactory apologies and have taken full action in the case.

The illegal expulsion from Texas of two Japanese farmers from California who had purchased small farms in Texas, and the proposed enactment of anti-Japanese laws there as well as in several other states in the far West, show how hysterical the popular state of mind has become.

The conferences of Ambassadors Morris and Shidehara have continued for many months without as yet even reaching the stage of negotiating a new treaty. Such suggestions as have been made public as to the possible terms of a new treaty and a revised "Gentlemen's Agreement" have called forth emphatic repudiation by the representatives of California.

The demands of California and of Japan seem to be irreconcilable. Japanese are not asking for privileges of either immigration or naturalization, as Ambassador Morris has declared in an important address in New York on January 22nd. What they ask is that their people in America shall enjoy the protection of equal laws, and shall not suffer from discriminatory legislation.

California, on the other hand, apparently insists that not only shall there be no immigration from Japan, but that she (California) shall be free to have and enforce whatever discriminatory laws she pleases in her treatment of "aliens ineligible for citizenship."

### EVENTS IN KOREA

In Korea, both favorable and unfavorable events continue to occur. The beginning of

local autonomy has been made. Late in November elections took place for provincial councils composed of both Koreans and Japanese. Several thousand Koreans participated and many Koreans were elected. The Government is pushing forward a number of reform measures—particularly that of increasing the number and the grade of schools. It has abolished obnoxious rules as to the use of the Korean language in private schools, and also as to the freedom of schools in the matter of religious instruction and worship. Public and private schools, both old and new, are said to be crowded to their limits.

Charges and denials continue to be made in regard to the use of torture by police. Many Korean patriots continue to plan and to strive for absolute independence. These plans and efforts are the constant objects of police investigation and lead to many arrests. Korea, as a whole, is not yet content and at rest.

In the north of Korea and especially across the border line in Manchuria, serious conditions developed in the Fall. Hundreds of thousands of Koreans have settled in Manchuria during the past decade. They have, as a rule, sympathized with the Independence Movement and have given it much aid. Chinese and Russian bandits, uniting with Korean patriots, have repeatedly crossed the border line and raided the Japanese. In September last, they killed a Japanese Consul and a number of policemen. Appeals to China by Japan to prevent such occurrences, China was slow to heed. Indeed it is easy to believe that China was quite impotent to deal with the situation.

### NEWS REPORT CONDEMNS EXPEDITION

The Japan International News Service (Kokusai) in order to get a complete and impartial statement, sent Junius Wood of the Chicago Tribune to investigate. The Japan Advertiser (Dec. 28, 1920), summarizing these articles, says:

"The (military) expedition to Chientao did not punish the bandits who attacked the Consulate, nor did it round up the Korean Independence army. It did execute several hundreds of Koreans residing within Chinese juris-



diction for aiding or sympathizing with the Independence Movement, and it was thus a violation of Chinese rights. When we add that it violated the laws of humanity as well, we do not suggest that the Japanese soldiers were brutal or undisciplined; we mean that the methods adopted gave no guarantee that innocent people would not be punished for the guilt of others."

Baron Fujimura, in the House of Peers on January 26, 1921, "characterized as unjustified the military expedition to Chientao." He declared that, "it was only natural that Japan should be misunderstood as both militaristic and as aggressive. So long as such an objectionable policy was maintained, a rapprochement between China and Japan was an impossibility."

In attempting to understand the actual situation and the real relations existing between America and Japan, these various conflicting factors and forces should ever be kept in mind. An extreme view either of optimism or pessimism is not justified by the facts.

### Dr. Willett Speaks in Western Cities

Rev. Herbert L. Willett, Western Representative of the Federal Council, is spending the months of February and March in the Far West, visiting such cities as Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Provo, Boise (Idaho), Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, Palo Alto, Stockton, Sacramento, Fresno, Los Angeles, Pasadena and other cities in that vicinity, San Diego, Phoenix (Arizona) El Paso (Texas) New Orleans (Louisiana), and Meridian (Mississippi).

The program in each of these centres is to hold a conference of ministers and Christian leaders under the auspices of the local federation or council of churches or of the ministerial union. The various co-operative movements will be considered and the plans of the Federal Council will be interpreted and the workings of local church federations will be explained. Newspapers received from Boise, Idaho, and from Denver indicate that Dr. Willett addressed large audiences in those cities, and that his message was favorably received.

## Report on Christian Unity Now Ready

*New Volume by Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook*

"CHRISTIAN Unity: Its Principles and Possibilities," is the significant title of the fourth report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook. A group of representative men from the various denominations were considering the problem during a large part of last year. The results of their study are just from the press, comprising a volume of four hundred pages.

The timeliness of the report is obvious. Coming at a time when the Interchurch World Movement has been discontinued, when the Federal Council is assuming enlarged responsibilities, when the co-ordination of the several existing interdenominational agencies is being discussed, when various proposals for the union of separated bodies of general denominational groups are being seriously considered, and when proposals for organic union are in the air, a thorough analysis of the whole problem of Christian co-operation and unity, and of the path of progress for the future is a clamant need. To make a contribution to meeting that need has been the purpose of the Committee.

The report falls into three parts dealing respectively with "The Present Situation," "The Historical Background" and "The Future." In Part I, the bearing of the war upon Christian unity is discussed by Dr. Robert E. Speer. The present attitude in several of the leading denominations is presented by President Clarence A. Barbour, Dr. Frank Mason North, President J. Ross Stevenson, Dr. Peter Ainslie, Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, Dean Henry B. Washburn, and the late Dr. Hubert C. Herring. The section by Dr. Herring has a peculiar interest, because it is believed to be the last article which he wrote before his tragic death. The present status of co-operation in the local community is considered by Dr. A. W. Anthony so far as it concerns the small community, and by Dr. Roy B. Guild as it concerns the federation of Christian forces in the cities. The present situation in the country as a whole is surveyed by Dr. Speer, including such undenominational movements as the Christian Associations, the movements for administrative unity like the Home Missions Council, the Foreign Missions



Conference and the Interchurch World Movement, the movement for federal unity, as represented by the Federal Council, and the movement for organic unity, as illustrated by the American Council on Organic Union, and the proposed World Conference on Faith and Order. Present problems involved in the whole movement, including factors which further or which impede it, and the relation of the various movements to one another, are studied by Professor William Adams Brown.

In Part II, valuable historical studies of various phases of the problem are presented by Professor George W. Richards, Dr. Herbert L. Willett, Professor Williston Walker, and others.

Part III consists of a chapter which represents a consensus of judgment of the Committee as to principles that underlie further progress, and as to certain steps that might now wisely be taken. The report, therefore, is not simply a symposium, but an effort at collective study and at a common point of view on the part of members of many denominations.

Other members who co-operated in the study by writing, or by conference or criticism, were Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Dr. James H. Franklin, Professor Charles M. Jacobs, Right Reverend Arthur S. Lloyd, Dr. H. H. Meyer, Dr. Newman Smyth, Dr. William P. Merrill, and Rev. S. M. Cavert.

### AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

**Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work.** University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. 525 pp.

This report of the forty-seventh annual session of the National Conference of Social Work held in New Orleans in April, 1920, contains the usually large number of carefully prepared addresses and reports on many phases of public welfare work. Some of the speakers in the general sessions were Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Miss Jane Addams, Judge Ben Lindsay, Mrs. Florence Kelley and Dr. Felix Adler. Section meetings were held on "Children," "Delinquents and Correction," "Health," "Public Agencies and Institutions," "The Family," "Industrial and Economic Problems," "The Local Community," "Mental Hygiene," "Organization of Social Forces," and "The Uniting of Native and Foreign-born in America."

**The Deportation Cases of 1919-1920.** A study by Constantine M. Panunzio: Commission on the Church and Social Service, New York. 104 pp.

An example of the valuable service being rendered by the Research Department of the Commission on the Church and Social Service is found in this careful study of the Deportation Cases which not only gives a careful summary of the facts gleaned from a survey of two hundred typical cases, but makes definite suggestion for the amendment of the deportation laws affecting alien anarchists in order to prevent the recurrence of such obvious injustice as was in many cases meted out to innocent foreigners.

**A Study of Mexicans and Spanish Americans in the United States.** By Jay S. Stowell: Home Missions Council, New York. 80 pp.

This is a survey of the Home Mission Work conducted by the various Protestant bodies among Spanish-speaking people of the south-western United States. It shows the very uneven distribution of this needed work in Christianization and Americanization, and recommends that a further study into the field of religious education, social ministry and general approach to the entire task be prosecuted on an interdenominational basis.

The January Program Number of the Bible Society Record is a special pictorial issue presenting the world-wide work of the Society which will be of interest to all the friends of this great organization.

**Methodist Year Book, 1921.** Methodist Book Concern, New York; 340 pp. Price, 50 cents.

The Methodist Year Book is in its arrangement and typography a model volume. Under the department entitled "Church Activities" many interesting and informing pictures are given.

**Joint Commission on Unification.** 2 vols. Methodist Book Concern, New York. 1,200 pp.

These volumes report the proceedings of the Joint Commission on Unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, covering three sessions, at Baltimore in 1916, at Traverse City, Michigan, in 1917, and at Savannah, Ga., in 1918. The addresses given and the discussions, form a significant part of the literature of Christian unity.

**Primary Method in the Church School.** By Alberta Munkres, New York: Abingdon Press. 242 pp. Price, 1.50 net.

This book for primary works covers the whole ground in a popular and helpful way. The book makes many concrete suggestions which are reinforced by pictures and diagrams. It ought to serve as a helpful introduction to the methodology of this most important department of religious education.

**The Vacation Religious Day School.** By Hazel Straight Stafford, New York: Abingdon Press. Price, \$1.00.

The movement for Daily Vacation Bible Schools has been hampered hitherto for lack of a curriculum and adequate text-book material. Miss Stafford has provided a valuable aid for teachers in a "Teachers' Manual of Principles and Programs." This is one of a series of religious education texts being issued by the Abingdon Press, under the editorship of Rev. David G. Downey and Prof. Norman E. Richardson. Equipped with this manual, and the text-books, materials and lesson outlines listed therein, it will be possible for any progressive community to set up a summer school of religion, provided it has, or can secure, the services of a reasonably capable teacher.

**The Call to Unity.** By Rev. William T. Manning. New York: The Macmillan Co. 162 pp.

This volume includes four lectures, the first of which, "The Call to Unity," is a most winsome and appealing presentation of the urgent duty of the Church to find its lost oneness. The other chapters are on "The Present Outlook for Unity," "The Approach to Unity," and "The Call to the Anglican Communion."

**Each Man His Own Priest.** By Andrew Jackson Bowen. New York: The Revell Press. 302 pp.

The book is divided into three parts: (1) "God is Love," (2) "Saving Faith" and (3) "Everlasting



Life." In this volume Dr. Bowen has summed up the mature reflections of a life spent in active Christian service on the great questions of God and faith and human destiny.

**Centennial History of Illinois.** Volume IV. The Industrial State, 1870-1893. By Bogart and Thompson. Springfield, Illinois: The Illinois Centennial Commission.

The fourth volume of the series on the Illinois Centenary deals with the period of rapidly expanding industry within the State which culminated in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

**The Birth of the Russian Democracy.** By A. J. Sack. New York: Russian Information Bureau. 560 pp.

This volume, which was written at least two years ago, deals largely with the revolutionary history of Russia before the present Bolshevik regime. It begins with the founding of the first revolutionary organizations in Russia at the close of the Napoleonic wars and traces the rising tide of liberalism through the nineteenth century and up to the present time. The book is opposed to the Bolshevik government, and it does not hesitate to characterize its rule as criminal.

**Present-Day Immigration with special Reference to the Japanese:** The Annals of the American Academy of Political Science. Philadelphia, Pa. 232 pp.

This report of the Academy contains more than fifty articles by leading specialists on various phases of our immigration problem dealing especially with its oriental phases, but considering also the "Mexican Immigrant," "Some Factors Affecting the Assimilation of the Immigrant" and "Elements in an Immigration Policy for the United States." Among the contributors to this number are Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Senator James D. Phelan, Rev. Mark A. Matthews, Rev. Doremus Scudder, and Louis F. Post.

**The International Jew.** Dearborn Publishing Co., Dearborn, Mich. 235 pp.

This reprint of a series of editorials appearing in Henry Ford's "Dearborn Independent" is apparently being sent out by the publishers to the clergy of the country. The charge made that there is an international Jewish plot to secure control of society is based chiefly upon the alleged discovery of certain "Jewish Protocols."

**The Life and Times of Jesus.** Frederick C. Grant. Abingdon Press. 223 pages. Price, \$1.25 net.

This newest life of our Saviour is especially designed for the use of study classes. The chapters form natural divisions for weekly lessons. Paragraph headings in black face type, and study topics at the end of each chapter contribute to the pedagogical usefulness of the book.

**Daily Texts for the Year 1921.** By Rev. Charles D. Kreider. The Moravian Book Shop. Bethlehem, Pa. 221 pp. This little volume of convenient pocket size should be most acceptable to ministers and others who desire a stimulating guide to daily scriptural reading. The book will serve equally well as a manual for family devotions. Beside the daily texts, appropriate poetical selections are given. A list of the International Sunday School Lessons, Christian Endeavor topics and a monthly almanac furnishing brief popular astronomical information are included.

**Religion and Business.** By Roger W. Babson. New York. Macmillan Co. 221 pp. Mr. Babson deals with this subject in a direct, matter

of fact way, the aim apparently being to show the worthfulness of religion in the life of the average individual. Some of the chapter headings are: "Business Men and the Church," "Religion and the Wage Worker," "Natural Law Underlies Jesus' Teaching," "The Great Opportunity for Religion in Industry," and "Immediate Problems Facing the Church." An appendix gives much statistical information concerning the churches of America and the world.

**What I Saw in Russia.** By George Landsbury. New York. Boni and Liveright. 172 pp. Mr. Landsbury, who is an outstanding British labor leader and a former member of Parliament, spent a few months in Russia in the late winter and early spring of the present year. He was most favorably impressed with what seemed to him the sincere efforts of the Bolshevik Government to labor for the common good against enormous obstacles.

**In Leper-Land.** By John Jackson, F.R.G.S. London: The Mission to Lepers. 208 pp. Paper bound. \$0.25. This is a reprinting, brought up to date, of this well-known missionary volume, in which Mr. Jackson portrays sympathetically the work done for the lepers by various missionary bodies in India, China and Japan.

**The Malden Survey.** By Professor Walter S. Athearn. New York: The Interchurch World Movement. 213 pp. Price, \$2.50. Dr. Athearn's volume shows in graphic form all of the shortcomings, as well as the advantages, of the seventeen Protestant church buildings in Malden for religious, educational and social work. The church properties are surveyed according to a carefully devised score card which takes them up under six main headings with an average of twenty sub-divisions under each major topic. Photographs show both exterior and interior views of the various church properties and very pointed comment indicates the exact situation in each case. The book should prove invaluable to the religious education committee of any church and especially so to any parish contemplating a building project.

**The United States in the World War.** By John B. McMaster. New York. D. Appleton & Co. 485 pp. Any history written by Professor McMaster is bound to command respectful attention. As indicated by the title, this volume deals with such subjects as "The Opening of the European War," "Pro-German Propaganda," "Submarine Frightfulness," "Preparedness and Pacifists," and the "International Peace Debate."

**Traveling Publicity Campaigns.** By Mary Swain Routzahn. New York. Russell Sage Foundation. 151 pp.

**Outdoor Men and Minds.** By William L. Stidger. New York, Cincinnati. The Abingdon Press. 184 pp.

**A Religion for the New Day.** By Charles F. Dole. New York. B. W. Huebsch, Inc. 297 pp.

**Educational Adaptations.** Report of Ten Years' Work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1910-1920. By Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director. New York. Phelps-Stokes Fund, 25 Madison Avenue. 92 pp.

**A Short Cut to Spanish.** By T. Philip Terry. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 543 pages. A valuable language text, both interesting and practical.



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